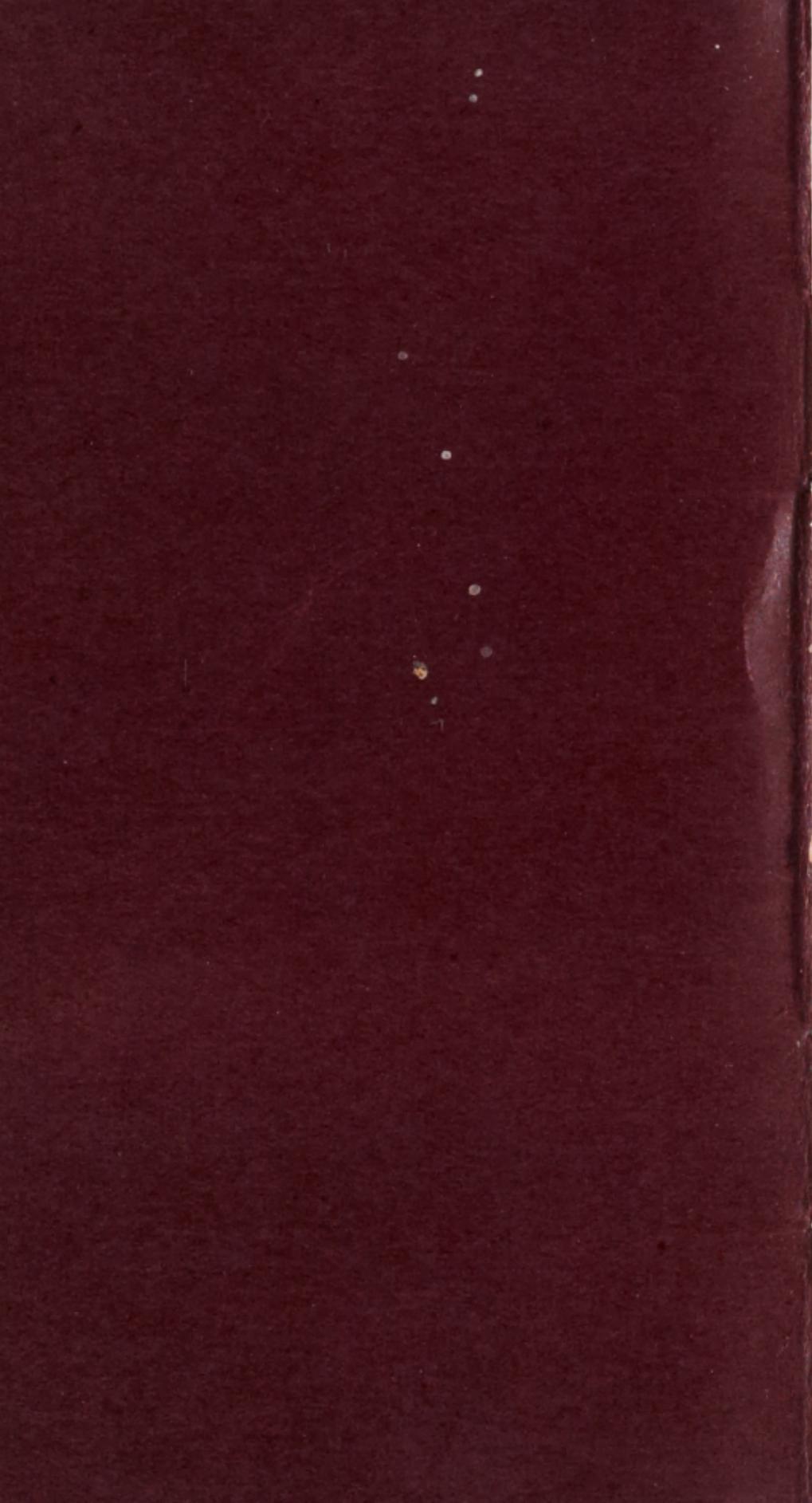


# Pocket Compendium for the Friends of

THE  
MASONIC

MASSEY ADDRESS

ALBERTA BRANCH,  
CALGARY.



# MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.

Head Offices at Toronto, Canada.  
Works at Toronto and Brantford.

1920's

50-

ONTARIO BRANCH—915 King St. West, Toronto,

MANITOBA BRANCH—Princess St., Winnipeg.

ALBERTA BRANCH—Calgary.

QUEBEC BRANCH—640 St Paul St., Montreal.

MARITIME BRANCH—31-35 Germain St., St. John, N.B.

EUROPEAN BRANCH—54 & 55 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

FRENCH BRANCH—168 Boulevard de la Villette, Paris.

GERMAN BRANCH—Skalitzer Strasse, Berlin.

AUSTRALASIAN HEADQUARTERS—570-576 Bourke St.,  
Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCH—Crawford St., Dunedin.

## Measurement of Hay.

A ton of hay is 512 cubic feet in the mow, that is, when it has settled down and become solid.

To measure hay in the mow, multiply the length, height and width in yards, and divide by 15 if the hay is well packed; if the mow is shallow and the hay recently placed therein divide by 18, and by any number from 15 to 18, according to the packing of the hay.

## Amount of Barbed Wire Required for Fences.

Estimated number of pounds of barbed wire required to fence space or distances mentioned with one, two or three lines of wire, based upon each pound of wire measuring one rod (16½ feet).

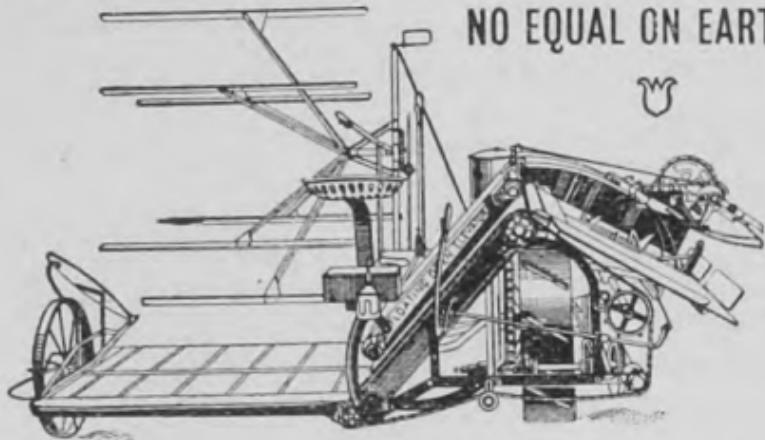
	1 Line.	2 Lines.	3 Lines.
1 Square Acre.....	50½ lbs.	101½ lbs.	152 lbs.
1 Side of a Square Acre...	12½ "	25½ "	38 "
1 Square Half-acre .....	36 "	72 "	108 "
1 Square Mile.....	1280 "	2560 "	3840 "
1 Side of a Square Mile...	320 "	640 "	960 "
1 Rod in Length.....	1 "	2 "	3 "
100 Rods in Length.....	100 "	200 "	300 "
100 Feet in Length .....	6 1/16"	12 1/8 "	18 3/16 "

## Capacity of Cistern, in Gallons, for each 10 Inches in Depth.

Dia. in ft.	Galls.						
2	19.5	5½	148.1	9	396.56	15	1,101.6
2½	30.5	6	176.25	9½	461.4	20	1,958.4
3	44.6	6½	206.65	10	489.6	25	3,059.9
3½	59.97	7	239.88	11	592.4	30	4,406.4
4	78.33	7½	275.4	12	705.	35	5,990
4½	99.14	8	313.33	13	827.4	40	7,831
5	122.4	8½	353.72	14	959.6		

# MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER

NO EQUAL ON EARTH.



## Simple Interest Rules.

**FOUR PER CENT.**—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; cut off the right hand figure and divide by 9.

**FIVE PER CENT.**—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

**SIX PER CENT.**—Multiply by number of days; cut off the right hand figure and divide by 6.

**SEVEN PER CENT.**—Compute the interest for six per cent. as above and add one-sixth.

**EIGHT PER CENT.**—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45.

**NINE PER CENT.**—Multiply by number of days; cut off the right hand figure and divide by 4.

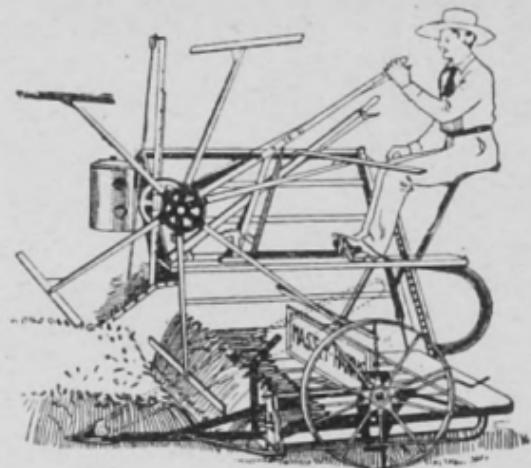
**TEN PER CENT.**—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

## To Soften Putty.

To remove old putty from broken windows, dip a small brush in nitro-muriatic acid or caustic soda (concentrated lye), and with it anoint or paint over the dry putty that adheres to the broken glass and frames of your windows; after an hour's interval the putty will have become so soft as to be easily removable.

## Acreage Table.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches each way; and 2 acres or 9,680 square yards are 98 yards, 1 foot, 2 inches each way; and 3 acres are  $120\frac{1}{2}$  yards each way. A square mile or a section of land is 640 acres, being 1,760 yards each way; half a mile, or 880 yards each way, is 160 acres; a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards each way, is a park or farm of 40 acres; and a furlong, or 220 yards each way, is 10 acres.



No Grain  
is too short  
for the  
**MASSEY-HARRIS**  
**BINDER.**

Feb. 20 Disk. Brake Disk  
Cost 3<sup>50</sup> to Replace or 1<sup>00</sup> Rep. 100  
2 days time to Repair & ct.

# The Massey-Harris REEL....



picks up the most tangled grain and lays it neatly on the conveyor canvas.

The Reel Standard can be thrown well forward for this purpose.

## Seed to the Acre.

Opinions of farmers differ materially, and the climate and soil have much to do with the quantity. The quantity of seed sown broadcast to the acre is about as follows:

Wheat.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bush.	Hemp .....	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Barley.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Flax.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Oats.....	2 to 4 "	Timothy .....	12 to 24 qts.
Rye.....	1 to 2 "	Red Top.....	12 to 16 "
Buckwheat.	3/4 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Flat Turnip..	2 to 3 lbs.
Millet .....	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Red Clover.	10 to 16 "
Indian Corn	1 to 2 "	White Clover.	3 to 4 "
Beans .....	2 to 3 "	Ken. Blue Grs.	10 to 15 "
Peas.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Orchard Grass	20 to 30 "

## Grain Measure.

Grain is generally sold by weight, as under:

34 pounds make 1 bushel of oats.

48 pounds make 1 bushel of buckwheat.

48 pounds make 1 bushel of barley or timothy.

60 pounds make 1 bushel of beans.

56 pounds make 1 bushel of rye or Indian corn.

60 pounds make 1 bushel of wheat, peas or red clover.

## Number of Plants for an Acre of Ground.

1 foot by 1 foot..	43,560	4 feet by 3 feet..	3,630
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	19,360	4 feet by 4 feet..	2,722
2 feet by 1 foot..	21,780	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	2,151
2 feet by 2 feet..	10,890	5 feet by 1 foot..	8,712
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	6,960	5 feet by 2 feet..	4,356
3 feet by 1 foot..	14,520	5 feet by 3 feet..	2,904
3 feet by 2 feet..	7,260	5 feet by 4 feet..	2,178
3 feet by 3 feet ..	4,840	5 feet by 5 feet..	1,742
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	3,555	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	1,417
4 feet by 1 foot..	10,890	6 feet by 6 feet..	1,210
4 feet by 2 feet..	5,445	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet..	1,031

## The Massey-Harris REEL....



handles six foot  
grain with perfect  
ease.

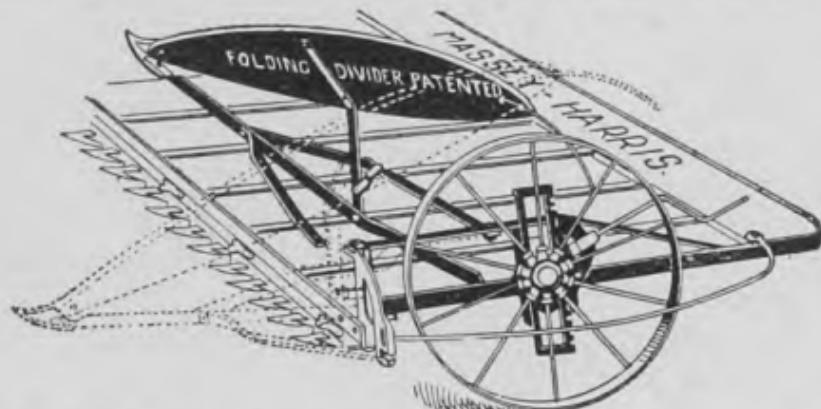
The Reel Standard  
is so built to admit  
of this.

As an all-round machine for every kind of crop the MASSEY-HARRIS has no equal.



# Patented Folding Divider

A MASSEY-HARRIS invention that competitors have tried to imitate as nearly as patents will admit.



## Number of Plants for an Acre of Ground.

7	feet by 7	feet..	881	15	feet by 15	feet..	193
8	feet by 8	feet..	680	16	feet by 16	feet..	170
9	feet by 9	feet..	537	16	feet by 16½	feet..	160
10	feet by 10	feet..	435	17	feet by 17	feet..	150
11	feet by 11	feet..	360	18	feet by 18	feet..	130
12	feet by 12	feet..	302	19	feet by 19	feet..	124
13	feet by 13	feet..	257	20	feet by 20	feet..	108
14	feet by 14	feet..	222	25	feet by 55	feet..	69

## Accidents—What to do in Emergencies.

Rules to be followed by bystanders in case of injury when surgical aid cannot be obtained. *Get a Physician.* The dangers to be feared in these cases are:—Shock or

collapse, loss of blood, wound becoming a "septic" or poisoned one, and unnecessary suffering in moving of the patient. RULE 1.—In shock, injured person lies pale, faint, cold and sometimes insensible, with labored pulse and breathing. Apply external warmth by wrapping him up (not merely covering him over) in blankets, quilts, or extra clothes. Bottles of hot water, hot bricks (not too hot), may also be wrapped up in cloths and put to arm-pits, along the

FIG. 1.  
sides, and between the feet, if uninjured. If patient is not intoxicated, give brandy or whiskey, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls in a tablespoonful of water every ten minutes—less frequently as he gets better. Food (strong soup is best) should also be given now and then. RULE 2.—Loss of blood. If the patient is not bleeding, do not apply any constriction to the limb, but cover the wounded part lightly with the softest rags to be had



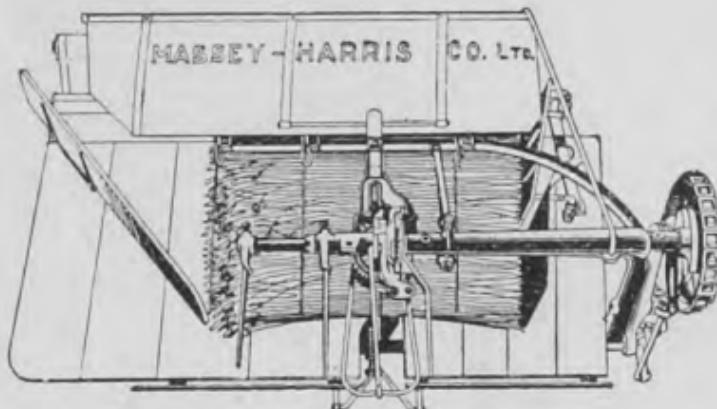
FIG. 2.

## The Seventh Roller in the Elevators

of the MASSEY-HARRIS  
BINDER is practically  
on a level with the one  
beside it. This is the



secret of its success  
No grain slips through.  
There is no spilling.



Headboard  
on Massey-  
-Harris  
Binder  
guiding  
short grain  
to Knotter.



(Continued from page 6)



FIG. 3.

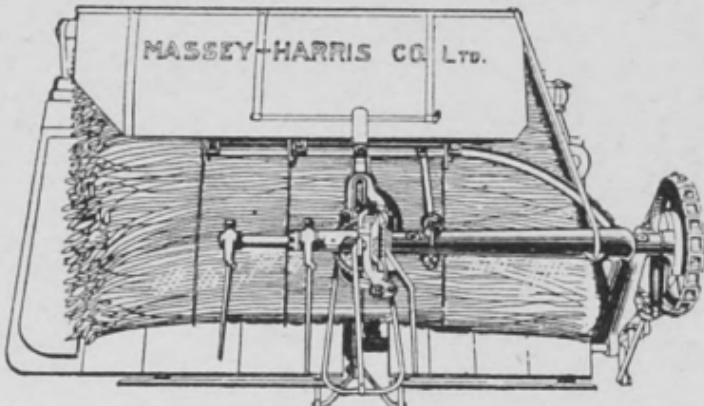
handkerchief to prevent untwisting, as in Fig. 2. The artery in the thigh runs along inner side of muscle in front near the bone. A little above knee it passes to back of bone. In injuries at or above knee apply the compress higher up, on inner side of thigh, at the point where the two thumbs meet at A, Fig. 3, with a knot on outside of the thigh. When leg is injured below the knee, apply the compress at back of thigh, just above the knee, as A, Fig. 4, and knot in front, as in Fig. 1 and 2.



FIG. 4.

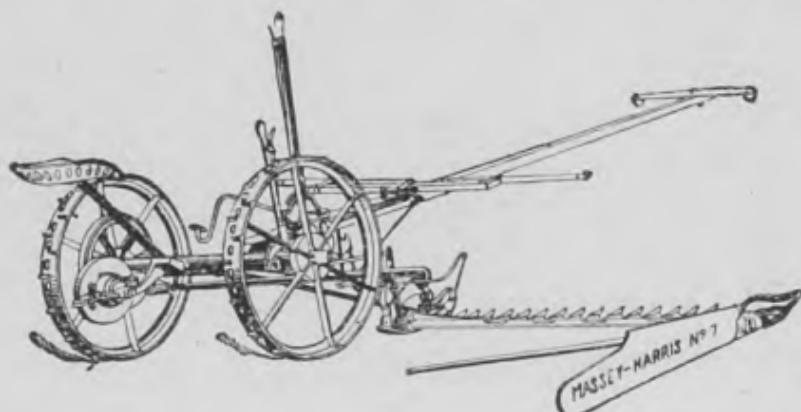
The current of blood to the part must be checked. To do this find artery, by its beating, lay a firm and even compress or pad (made of cloth or rags rolled up, or a round stone or piece of wood well wrapped) over the artery. (See Fig. 1.) Tie a handkerchief around limb and compress; put a bit of stick through handkerchief and twist latter up until it is tight enough to stop bleeding then put one end of stick under

(linen is best). If there is bleeding, do not stop it by binding up the wound. The artery in arm runs down inner side of large muscle in front, close to the bone; low down it gets further forward towards bend of the elbow. It is most easily compressed a little above the middle (A, Fig. 5). Care should be taken to examine limb from time to time, and to lessen the compression if it becomes very cold or purple: tighten up the handkerchief again if



Headboard  
on Massey-  
-Harris  
Binder  
turned  
down and  
out of the  
way of long  
grain.

# MASSEY-HARRIS No. 7 MOWER.



(Continued from page 8)

bleeding begins afresh. RULE 3. To transport a wounded person comfortably, make a soft and even bed of straw for injured part, folded blankets, quilts or pillows laid on a board, with side-pieces of board nailed on, if possible. Let the patient be laid on some firm support, properly covered. Have sufficient force to lift him steadily, and let those who bear him not keep step. RULE 4.—Should any important arteries be opened, apply the handkerchief as recommended. Secure the vessel by a surgeon's dressing forceps, or by a hook, then have a silk ligature put around the vessel and tie tightly. RULE 5.—Do not put tincture of iron or any other astrigent into the wound to stop bleeding.

These things make it impossible for healing to take place without the formation of puss or matter. Tight direct pressure with a finger tip on the mouth of the bleeding vessel will always control loss of blood until physician arrives. Above all do not let anything not absolutely clean touch the wound. The fate of an injured man is often determined by those who first try to help him. Clean wounds heal like bruises, dirty wounds always carry with them the risks of blood-poisoning. Send for a physician in all cases.



FIG. 5.

## Cases of Poisoning.

*Send for a Physician Immediately.*

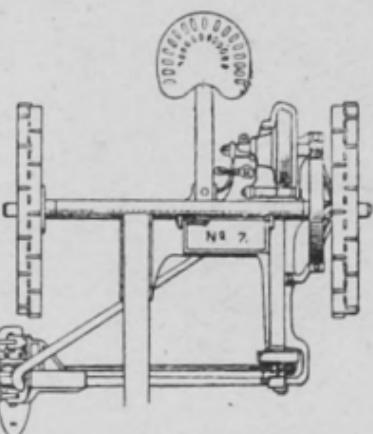
In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to evacuate the stomach. This should be effected by a powerful and

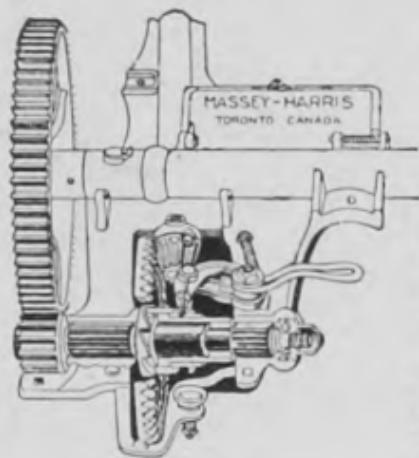
# **Nobody "Looks Down"**

on the MASSEY-HARRIS

## **...MOWER...**

It does its work so well under the most adverse conditions that it is admired by all who use it, and longed for by those who do not possess it.





## GEARING OF THE MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER.

This cut shows the gearing exposed—the coverings being broken away for this purpose in the cut.

MASSEY-HARRIS ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS are applied wherever they will eliminate friction.

(Continued from page 10)

speedy emetic, such as powdered mustard (a large tea spoonful in tumblerful of water), or salt, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful powdered ipecac every 10 to 15 minutes. When vomiting has taken place, copious draughts of warm water or warm mucilaginous drinks should be given to keep up effect till poisonous substance has been evacuated.

If vomiting cannot be produced, the stomach-pump must be used.

### POISONS.

### ANTIDOTES.

*Acids.* The alkalies: common soap in solution is a good remedy. For nitric and oxalic acids, chalk and water are the best.

*Alkalies.* The vegetable acids: common vinegar is most used. Oil, as castor or olive, should be given in large quantities.

*Arsenic.* Any oil or fat: magnesia in large quantities.

*Bismuth, Verdigris, Corrosive Sublimate.* White of eggs; milk freely used, or wheat flour mixed with water; followed by an emetic.

*Phosphorus.* Magnesia, with water and copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks.

*Opium, Laudanum.* Use most active emetics, mustard, etc. Keep patient in motion. Dash cold water on head and shoulders.

### Canadian Postal Rates.

Letters—2 cents for each oz. Newspapers—1 cent for each 4 ozs. Books (limit 5 lbs.)—1 cent for each 2 ozs. Parcels, not sealed—1 cent for each oz. Registration—5 cents.

### UNITED STATES.

Letters to United States (including Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippine Islands)—2 cents for each oz.



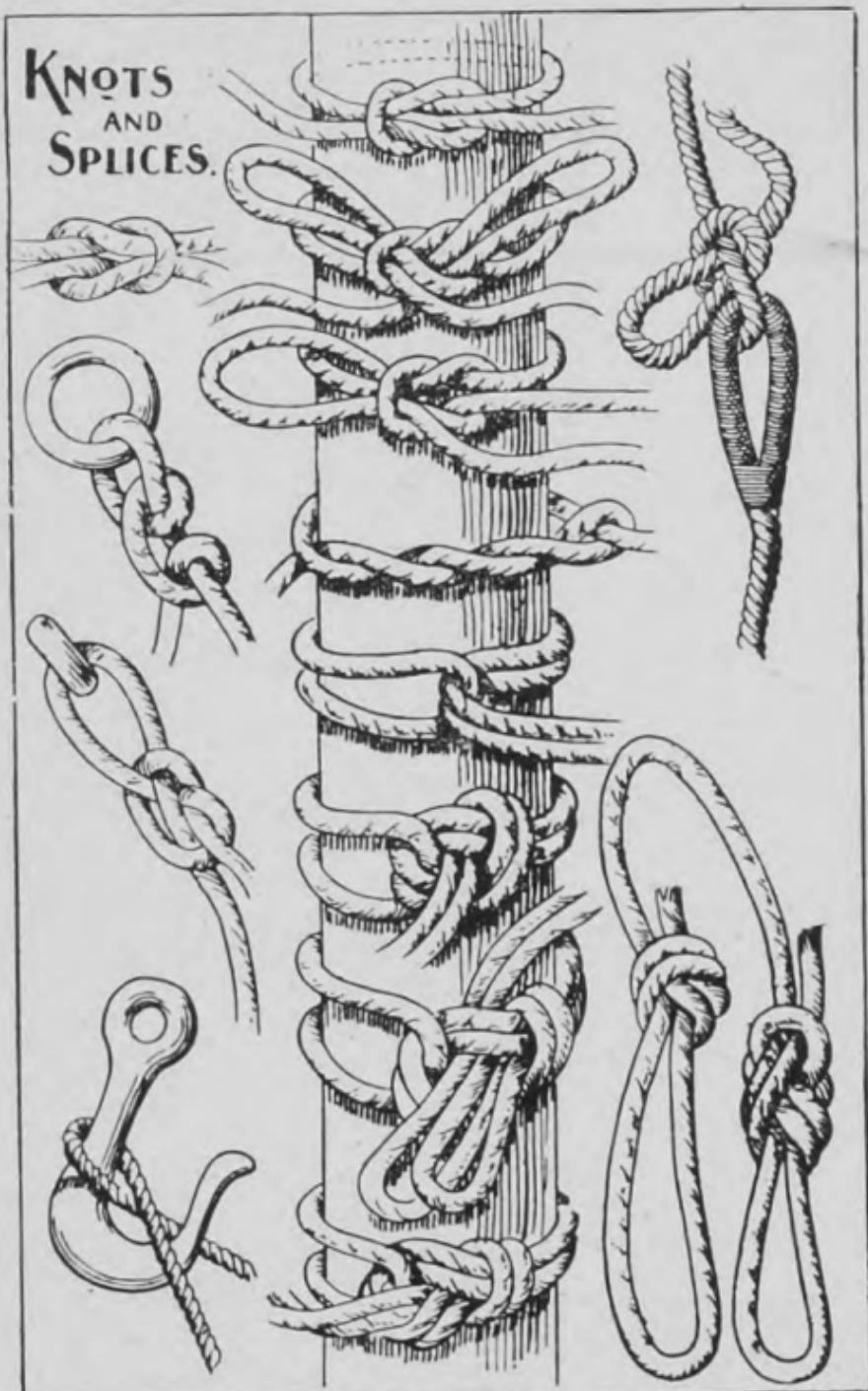
**KNIFE SECTIONS—ROUGH and FINISHED.** By patented tempering process, the centre is left soft, while the edge is hardened. This adds materially to the wearing qualities.



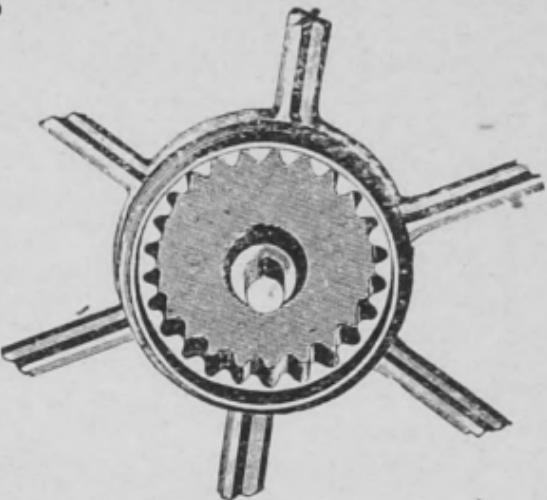
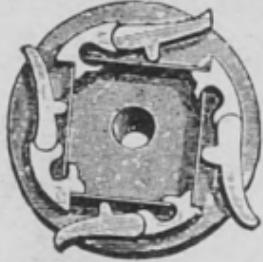
# The V-shaped Coupling Bar on the MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER

is made with a thread at either end. If the Cutter Bar is thrown out of line by running into some obstruction, this admits of readjusting it without sending the machine to the repair shop.

## KNOTS AND SPLICES.



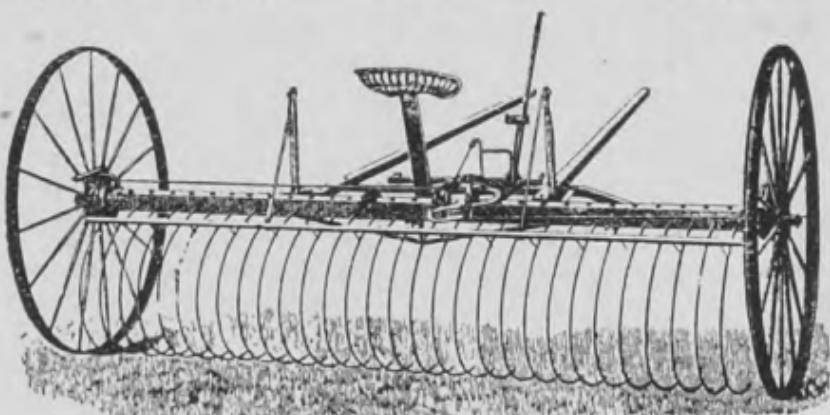
MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS



The DRIVE WHEEL has 4 pawls and 27 cogs. Knife operates as soon as wheels revolve.



# MASSEY-HARRIS NO. 2 ALL-STEEL RAKE.



*Continued from page 12).*

Newspapers—1 cent for each 2 ozs. Books (limit 5 lbs.)—1 cent for each 4 ozs. Registration, 5 cents.

#### FOREIGN.

Letters to United Kingdom, Australia and British Possessions 2 cents for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Newspapers to United Kingdom, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda and New Zealand, 1 cent per 4 ozs.; other countries in postal union 1 cent per 2 ozs. Registration—5 cents. Books (limit 4 lbs.)—1 cent for each 2 oz.

#### Postal Money Orders.

<i>Payable in Canada and the United States.</i>	{	On Orders up to \$ 5.00.... 3 cents
		Over \$ 5.00 " 10.00.... 6 "
		" 10.00 " 30.00.... 12 "
		" 30.00 " 50.00.... 15 "
		" 50.00 " 75.00... .25 "
<i>LIMIT, \$100.</i>		" 75.00 " 100.00.... 30 "

Not more than one Money Order under \$100 payable in Canada and the United States can be issued to the same person on the same day, drawn on the same place, in favor of the same payee, but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter may require.

<i>Payable in the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries.</i>	{	On Orders up to \$10.00.... 10 cents
		Over \$10.00 " 20.00.... 20 "
		" 20.00 " 30.00.... 30 "
		" 30.00 " 40.00.... 40 "
<i>LIMIT, \$50.</i>		" 40.00 " 50.00.... 50 "

#### Postal Notes.

<i>Payable only in Canada.</i>	{	On Notes up to \$0.40..... 1 cent
		Over \$0.40 " 2.50..... 2 cents
<i>LIMIT \$5.</i>		" 2.50 " 5.00..... 3 "

# The MASSEY-HARRIS No. 2 ALL-STEEL RAKE

*is made in three different sizes, namely: 26, 30 and 34 Teeth.*

*It is a friction-dump Rake and has found much favor in the eyes of many of Canada's foremost farmers. The method of dumping is shown on a succeeding page.*



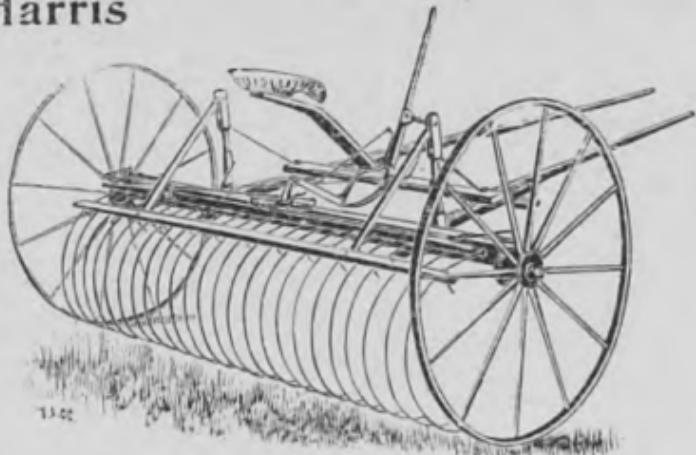
**Massey-Harris**

**Sharp's**

**Hay**

**Rake**

**Steel  
or Wood  
Wheels.**



**24 and 30 Teeth.**

#### **Household Hints.**

If a cork should be too large for the neck of a bottle, drop it into boiling water for three minutes, and it will be found to fit quite easily.

When storing pears for winter in large quantities, if each one be rubbed over with a little grease or lard, they may be piled together without fear of decay or rotting.

If anything boils over on your stove and begins to smoke and cause an unpleasant odor, throw a handful of salt on it. This quite removes any objectionable smell.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it. Soda injures the gilding. Use soap instead; this has no ill-effects, and answers just as well.

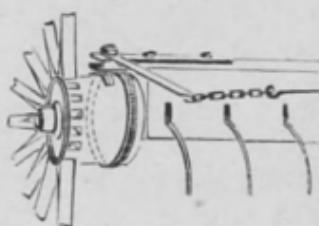
To make stout butt n-holes for children's clothes, lay around the hole a piece of cord, and work the button-hole over that; this will strengthen the end and keep the buttons from working out.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beaten to a powder, and mace scraped, make a delicious perfume; mix these together, and put the composition into little bags, and lay amongst the linen.

The way to soften eggs that have (by mistake) been boiled too long, is to get a basin of cold water, put the eggs in, and leave them for about half a minute, which will not only soften them, but improve the flavor.

**TO CLEAN LIGHT WALL PAPER.**—Try rubbing the soiled spots with dry plaster-of-Paris. When all traces of dirt are removed, dust the powder off with a soft cloth.

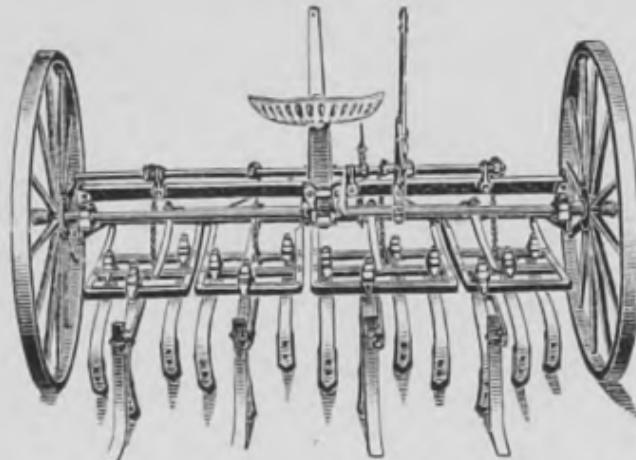
# The MASSEY-HARRIS Sharp's Rake



is a friction-dump Rake. The mechanism for dumping the Rake is shown in the engraving herewith.

The MASSEY-HARRIS Sharp's Rake can be supplied in two different sizes, namely : 24 Teeth and 30 Teeth.





MASSEY-HARRIS

SOLID  
STEEL

## Cultivator

Three Rows  
Teeth.

Reversible  
Points.

To turn jelly out of a mould successfully, without any difficulty, fill the mould with cold water; let it stand until the jelly is made and nearly cold. Then pour off the water, and fill the mould with the nearly cold jelly. It will turn out without any trouble.

Linoleum should never be scrubbed, but may be washed with soap and water and then dried with a cloth. It is a good plan to polish it with equal parts of oil and vinegar, applied with a flannel. This should be rubbed off carefully with a cloth, so that not the least stickiness remains.

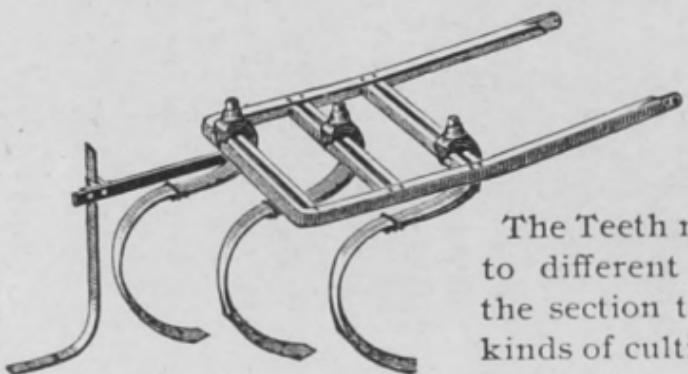
Marks on the kitchen walls, which have been made by careless hands in striking matches, will disappear if rubbed with the cut surface of a lemon, then with a cloth dipped in whitening. Wash the surface with warm soap and water, and quickly wipe with a clean cloth wrung from clear water.

**TO DISTINGUISH MUSHROOMS FROM POISONOUS FUNGI.**—Sprinkle a little salt on the spongy part, or gills, to be tried. If they turn yellow they are poisonous; if black they are wholesome.

**FILL UP THE TEAPOT.**—When tea has been put into the teapot it should at once be filled up with boiling water. It is a great mistake to put only a little drop of water on the leaves first, filling the pot up afterwards.

*A Kitchen Barometer.*—All that is needed for this is a glass household jam jar and an old oil flask. Fill the former three parts full of water, and after cleaning the flask put it neck downwards into the jar. The finer the weather is going to be the higher the water will rise in the flask. This is a very useful and reliable barometer, but as it is not a very elegant article, we only suggest it for the kitchen.

The MASSEY-HARRIS CULTIVATOR  
*is supplied with 13 or 17 Teeth according*  
  
*to order.*



The Teeth may be moved to different positions on the section to suit various kinds of cultivating.

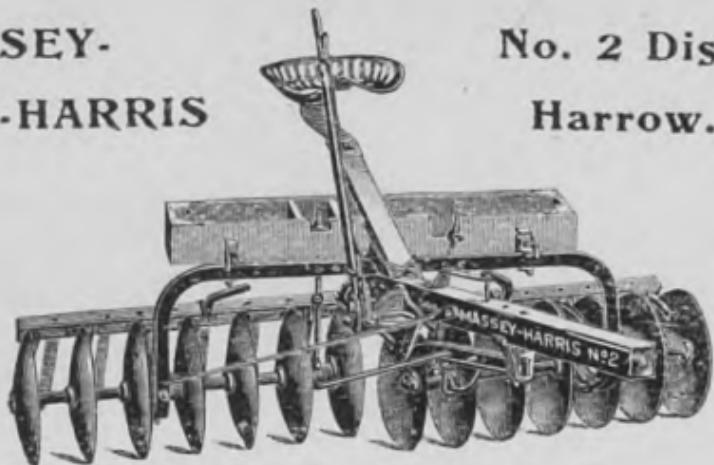


MASSEY-

-HARRIS

No. 2 Disk

Harrow.



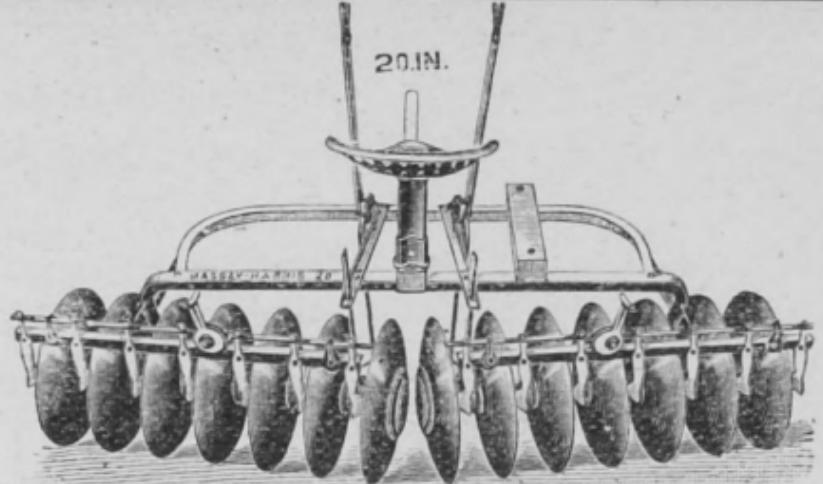
16-inch Disks.

To keep Damp out of Boots and Shoes.—Rub the shoes with the following mixture: Equal quantities of beeswax and turpentine and a little Burgundy pitch and the same quantity of salad oil. Melt and mix all well together, use when cold, rubbing well into the seams of the boots.

To Preserve Eggs.—Eggs can be bought cheaply in summer, and that is the best time to store them for winter use, when the price renders them a luxury. A very simple plan is to procure a large earthen jar with wide mouth, and some common salt. Put a layer of salt at the bottom, then one of eggs, standing them small end down, then more salt and eggs till the jar is full, the top layer being salt. The jar should have a stone cover, and be kept in a dry place.

Lamp Trimming.—The reason why lamps burn badly, smoke, or give an insufficient light, is generally to be found in the fact that the draught has become clogged, and, like fires, they will not burn properly unless there is a clear draught. Keep all openings in the lamp perfectly clear and free from obstruction both inside and out. Do not cut off all the char of the wick, but leave a very thin line of black, and be sure to cut it even, slightly rounding it at the corners. Rubbing the char off with a soft cloth is better than cutting it.

To Clean Wall-Paper.—If not very dirty, the paper of any room will be much improved by brushing it over in straight lines with a soft broom, covered with a clean, soft cloth; if, however, the paper be much soiled, very stale bread is the best thing to clean it with. Cut a very stale quarter loaf into slices, and in the lightest manner possible wipe the paper with it in a downward direction. Clean about a yard at a time, all one way, and be careful to leave no marks. By this process very dirty paper-hangings may be made to look almost like new.



Massey-Harris—14 20-in. Discs.  
Also made with 12 and 16 20-in. Discs.

MASSEY-HARRIS

## No. 8 Spike-Tooth Lever Harrow

is made in two, three and four sections respectively.

The 2-Section Harrow comprises 64 teeth, covering 9 ft. 8 in. wide; the 3 Section Harrow 96 Teeth, covering 14 ft. 6 in. wide; and the 4 Section Harrow 128 Teeth, covering 19 ft. 4 in. wide.



**FOR A SEVERE COLD IN THE HEAD.**—A simple plan of treatment is to plug the nostrils with cotton wool which has been dipped in glycerine. This relieves the irritation and congestion so distressing in this ailment.

**ACCIDENTS WITH LAMPS.**—If a lamp should be overturned, don't attempt to put out the flame with water, for it will simply spread it. Instead, throw down flour, sand, garden earth, or salt, either of which will have the desired effect.

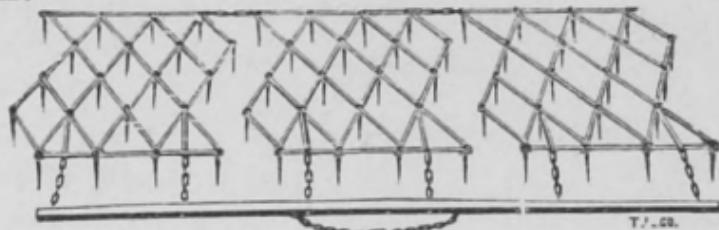
**FOR WARTS.**—Dampen the wart and rub it with a small piece of carbonate of soda or common washing soda. Do this frequently during the day, and in the course of a month the wart will drop off. A little soreness may be felt at first, but this is soon forgotten in the joy of the cure.

**HICCOUGH.**—Hiccough is troublesome, even if a simple affection, although it may be a very bad sign indeed, in cases of actual disease. To prevent it, a good remedy is to close the ears with the index fingers, and then to swallow a small quantity of liquid presented by another person to the patient. Wetting the lobe of the ear is another remedy.

**CARE OF SEWING MACHINES.** — When a sewing machine is heavy to work thoroughly oil every part of the machine with paraffin. Work it briskly for a few minutes, that the oil may penetrate thoroughly, and extract all dirt and grit, and then wipe every part of the machine carefully with a soft old duster. When the paraffin has been removed, oil the machine again with the proper lubricating oil. Paraffin should never be allowed to remain on the machine, for it heats the bearings and causes them to wear out.

## MASSEY-HARRIS SPIKE TOOTH DRAG HARROW.

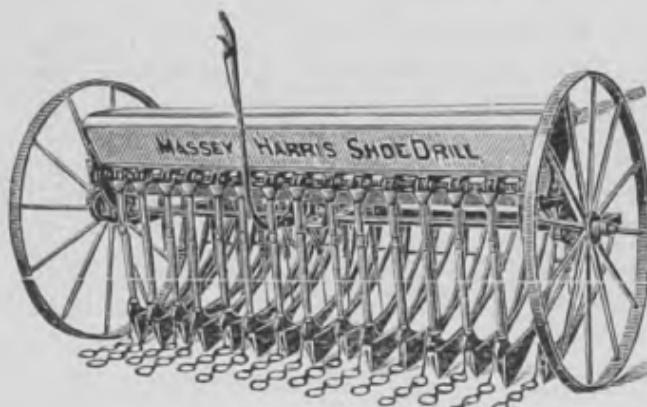
**This Harrow can be supplied with any number of sections. Each section comprises twenty Teeth.**



**The 2-section Harrow covers 6 ft. 6 inches ;  
the 6-section Harrow covers 20 feet.**



# Massey-Harris Shoe Drill—15 Shoes.



This Drill  
is made in  
three differ-  
ent sizes,  
namely 15,  
19 and 23  
Shoes re-  
spectively.

## Recipes.

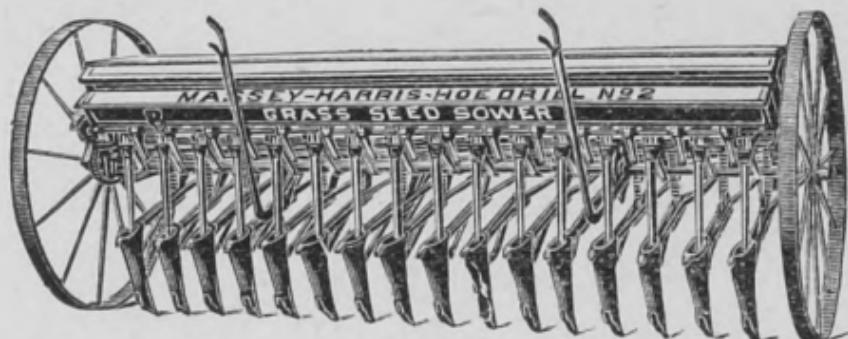
PRESERVED CUCUMBERS.—There is no better way of preserving cucumbers than putting them into strong brine for three days. Lift them out with a wooden spoon and fork, and put them into spiced vinegar, slightly sweetened—one tablespoonful of brown sugar may be allowed to each quart of vinegar. See that they are kept well covered with vinegar, and you may tie a piece of paper over them if you choose. They will keep good for years.

STEWED PEARS WITH RICE.—Put four large pears cut in halves into a stewpan with a pint of water and 8 oz. of sugar; simmer them until perfectly tender. Take out the pears and let the syrup boil down to half; flavor it with vanilla. Have ready a teacupful of rice, nicely boiled in milk and sweetened. Spread it on a dish, lay the pears on it, pour the syrup over, and serve. This is best eaten cold.

STEWED RAISINS.—Did you ever give your children this dainty? If not, I think you will find that they will be delighted with it. Wash and pick over one pound of sultanas, and soak them all night in cold water. Next morning drain off the water, put the raisins into a jar or basin, barely cover with water, add a little grated lemon peel, put a plate over the top, and stew them in the oven until quite tender. Some of these, hot or cold, with a slice of wholemeal bread, will make a most nutritious meal.

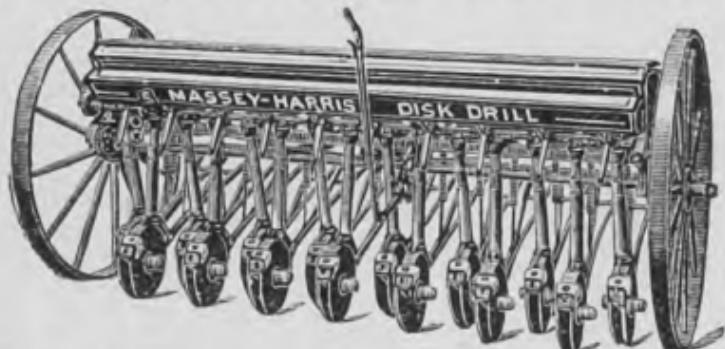
OATMEAL TEA-CAKES.—Take two cupfuls of oats, one cupful of flour, one half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg; mix these well, then add sweet milk and flour to roll out into cakes, and bake in a moderate oven. These are very pleasing to the taste.

# Massey-Harris Hoe Drill.



*This Drill is made in three different sizes, namely, 12, 14 or 16 Hoes. The accompanying illustration shows the 16 Hoe Drill.*

# Massey-Harris Disc Drill.



*This Drill is made with 15, 19 and 23 Discs respectively. The cut shows the 15 Disc Drill.*

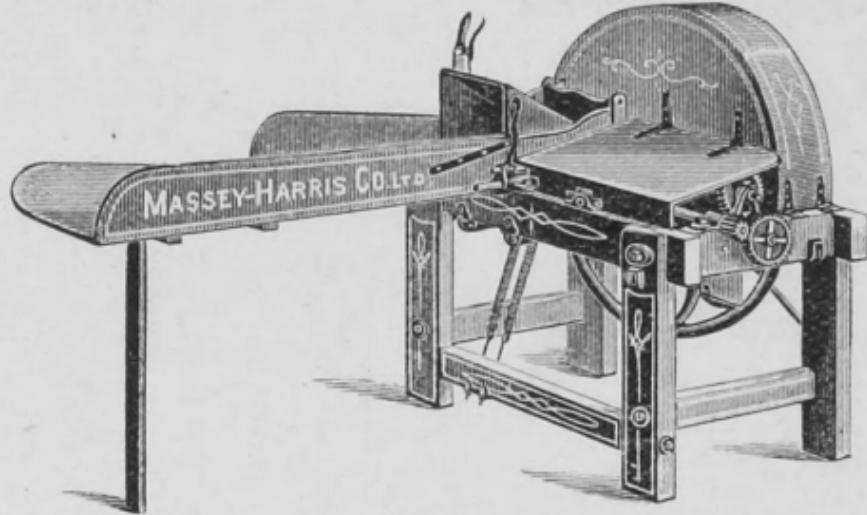
APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak one cup of tapioca in enough boiling water to cover it; when it is quite soft stir in three beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and add one quart of milk, also a little salt. Have your pudding dish filled with apples, pared and cored; stir the mixture well, and pour over the apples; bake and eat with cream and sugar.

GINGERBREAD.—One and a quarter pounds of flour, 1 lb. of treacle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of ginger,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of lemon peel, half a pint of milk, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix the dry ingredients, then add treacle and milk, in which the soda should be dissolved. Bake in a flat tin in a very slow oven.

FRUIT PUDDING.—Pour one quart of cold milk upon one pint of bread-crumbs, add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, the grated rind of one lemon, using only the surface of the lemon—if any of the white part is used the pudding will be bitter—one cupful of sugar, and a tablespoonful of butter; place in moderate oven, and spread over it strawberry, raspberry, or currant jelly or preserves; beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, add half a cupful of powdered sugar, juice of one lemon; spread this over the jelly, and brown in the oven.

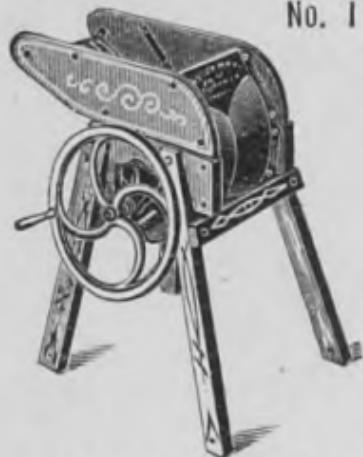
SCHOOL PATTIES.—They are so called because they are suitable for the children to take to school where the distance is too great to allow them to go home for their midday meal. The patties should be made the day before, and taken cold. You must first mince as much cold meat as you will require, season very slightly with salt, pepper and a little minced parsley. Line some patty pans with good paste, fill with the mixture, add a spoonful of water or gravy, cover with more paste, and bake for half an hour.

# Massey-Harris No. 2 Straw Cutter.

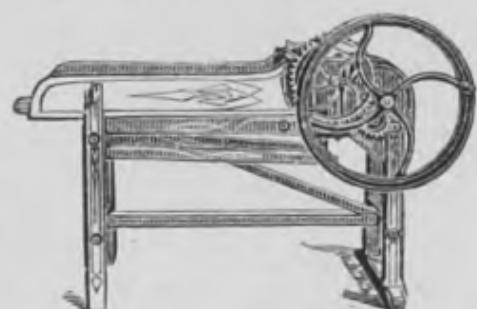


**Massey-Harris  
ROOT PULPER**

No. 1



**Massey-Harris  
— CUMMING'S —  
FEED CUTTER.**

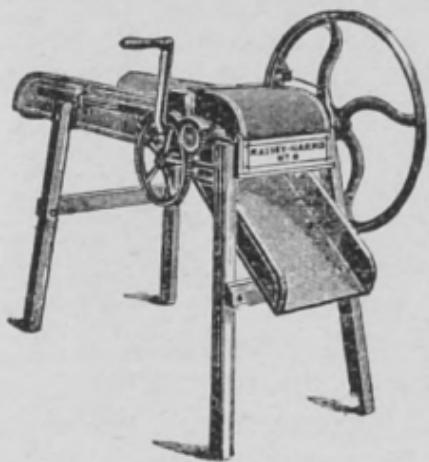


**BAKED TAPIOCA PUDDING.**—Soak a cup and a half of tapioca two hours in a quart of rich milk, put in a double boiler and cook until the tapioca looks clear, remove from the fire, stir into it two slightly heaped tablespoonfuls of butter and a scant half-cup of sugar. When cold add four eggs beaten light, and flavor with vanilla or the rind of a lemon grated and added when the tapioca is cooking. Butter a mould, sprinkle with dried bread-crumbs, turn the mixture into it and bake. Turn out on a platter and serve hot with a foaming sauce.

**STUFFED VEAL.**—Four pounds of best end of the neck of veal, fat bacon. Remove the bones from the veal, lay it flat, and sprinkle it thickly with chopped parsley, sweet herbs, pepper, salt and grated lemon-rind; lay over this slices of fat bacon, roll up the meat and tie it securely; rub a little dripping or cooking butter over the outside, and bake quickly for an hour and a half, basting frequently; put on a hot dish, thicken the gravy, and serve in a hot tureen.

**SPANISH PUFFS.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs well, add 2 ozs. of flour and a quarter of a pint of milk, then beat in 2 ozs. of castor sugar and 2 ozs. of butter. When these are well mixed, gradually add another quarter of a pint of milk till the whole is a smooth batter. Whip the whites of three eggs till firm, lightly stir them in, pour into buttered saucers, and bake about twenty minutes; turn them out, fold in two, and sprinkle with sugar. Serve hot.

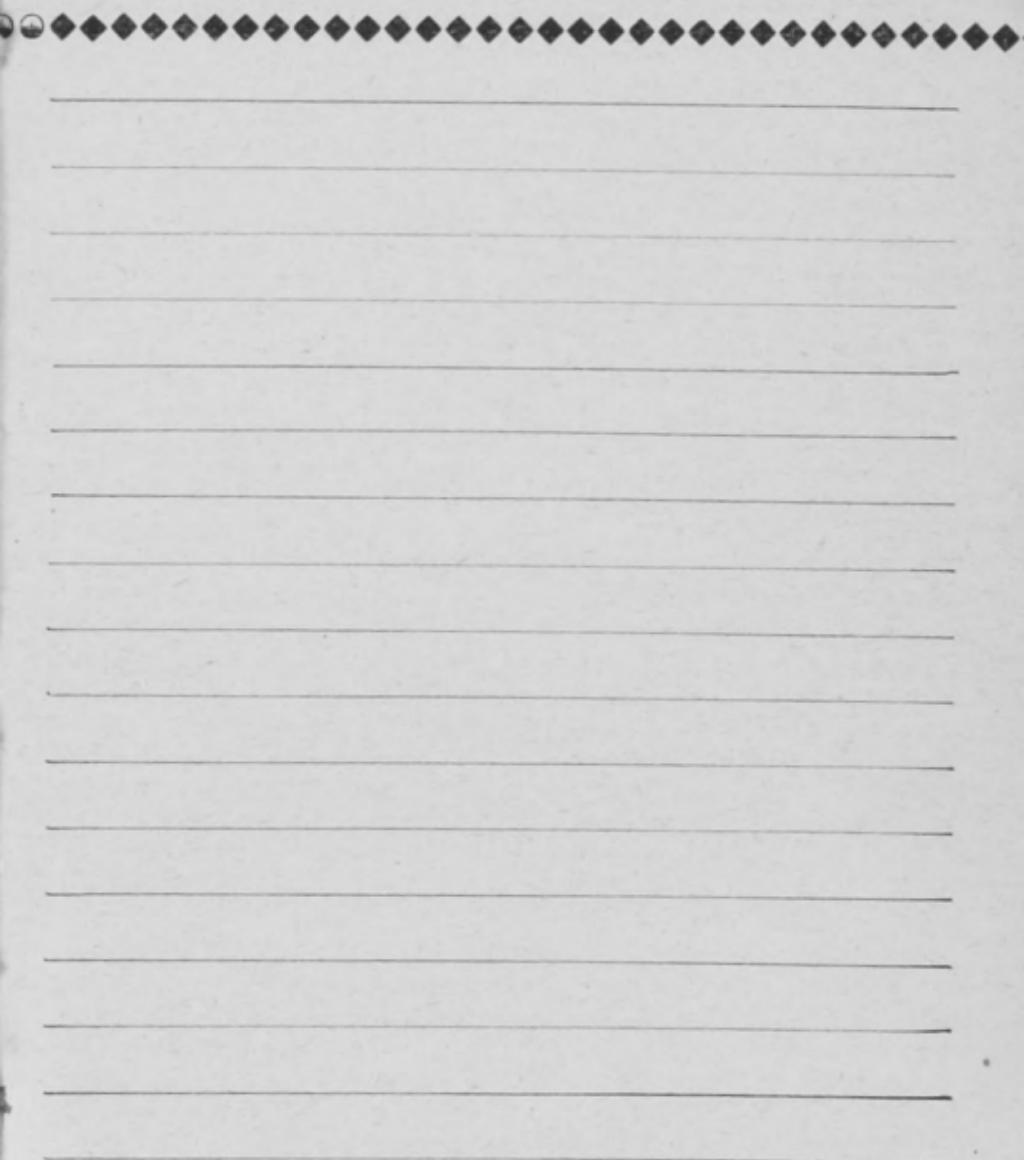
**TRUSSING POULTRY OR GAME.**—Always cut the skin of the leg about one-half inch below the joint instead of just at the joint. Then break the joint as usual, and pull out the sinews. The bit of skin round and below the joint must be held in scalding water till the outer skin will peel off. Prepared in this way the flesh does not shrink away from the end of the leg in cooking, and, consequently, the bird looks much better when served.



# MASSEY-HARRIS STRAW CUTTER

No. 8.

*A hand power  
machine, cutting four  
different lengths from  
half to one-and-a-half  
inches.*

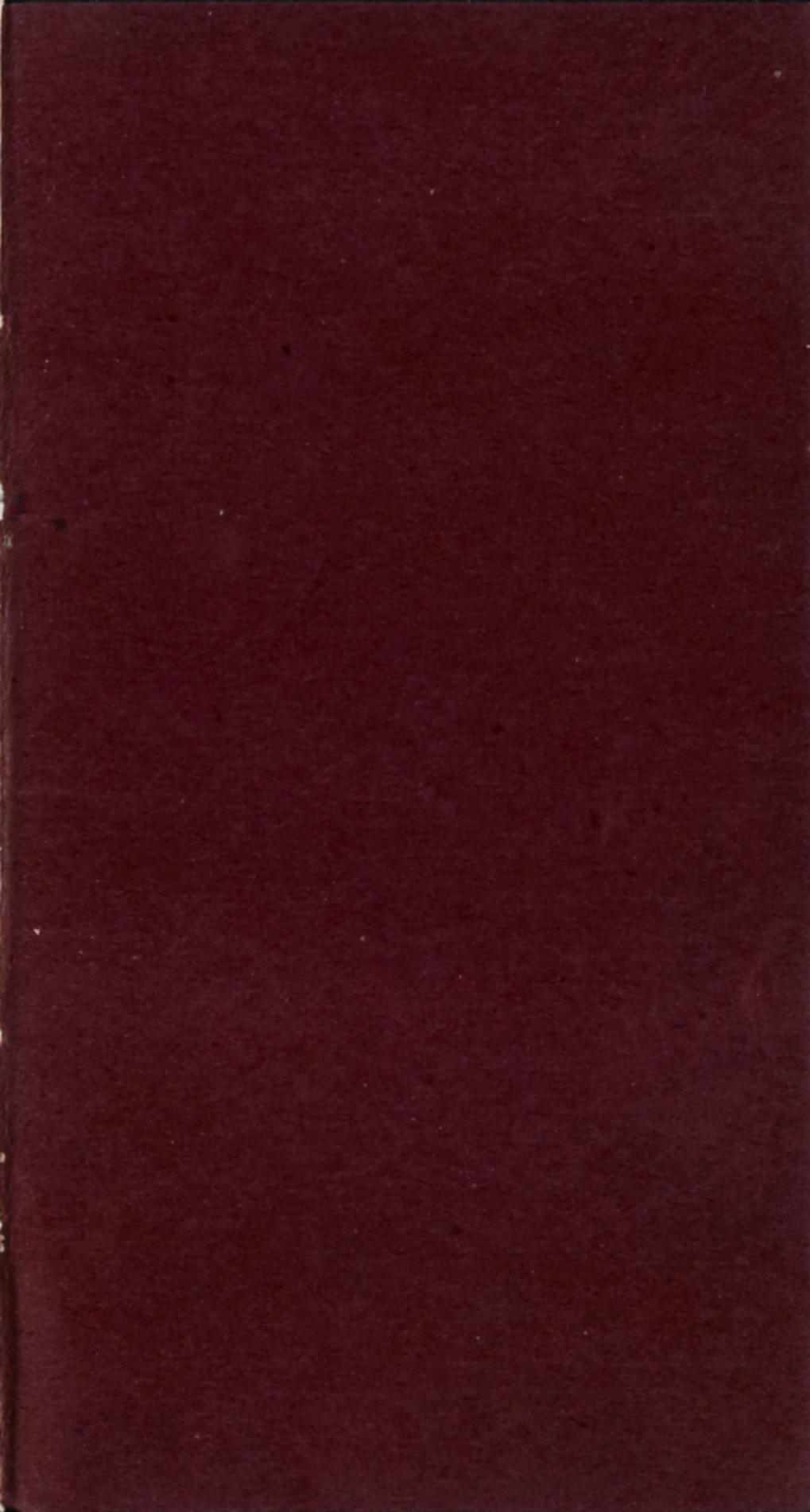


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Pocket Compendium  
for the Friends of

MASSEY-HARRIS

C. LIMITED.

ALBERTA BRANCH,  
CALGARY.